

II - PRESENTATION OF FRANCE AND CANADA'S SCIENTIFIC POLICIES

Both sides presented the broad outlines of the scientific policies their countries have pursued since the Sixth Session of the CMS. Their presentations appear in Appendix III.

Presentation of French scientific policy by M.J. LAUREAU.

Mr. Laureau provided the following information:

- The national research effort should reach 2.4% of the GDP in 1988, or 157 billion FF, 90 billion of which are for the public sector.

There are three main focuses:

- 1 - To pursue a more dynamic policy regarding higher education:
 - Legislative measures (diplomas)
 - Creation of new FIRTECH poles
 - The "Demain l'Université" working group
- 2 - To develop applied and industrial research.
 - A more selective endowment of organizations based on the anticipated value of their results.
 - Encouraging industrial research with various incentives.
 - Bringing the Fonds de la Recherche et de la Technologie into play (930,000,000 FF).
- 3 - To support European developments:
 - Participation in EUREKA.
 - Participation in EC programs such as ESPRIT II, RACE, BIOTECHNOLOGIE BRITE, as well as ERASMUS and COMETT.

Presentation of Canadian scientific policy

The Canadian side presented a summary of the developments in its policy on science and technology since the Vancouver meeting. A new Canadian strategy, "Innovaction", is moving Canadian efforts towards five areas of major importance: the development of strategic technologies, industrial innovation and technological dissemination, the efficient management of federal resources and increasing public awareness in matters of science and technology.